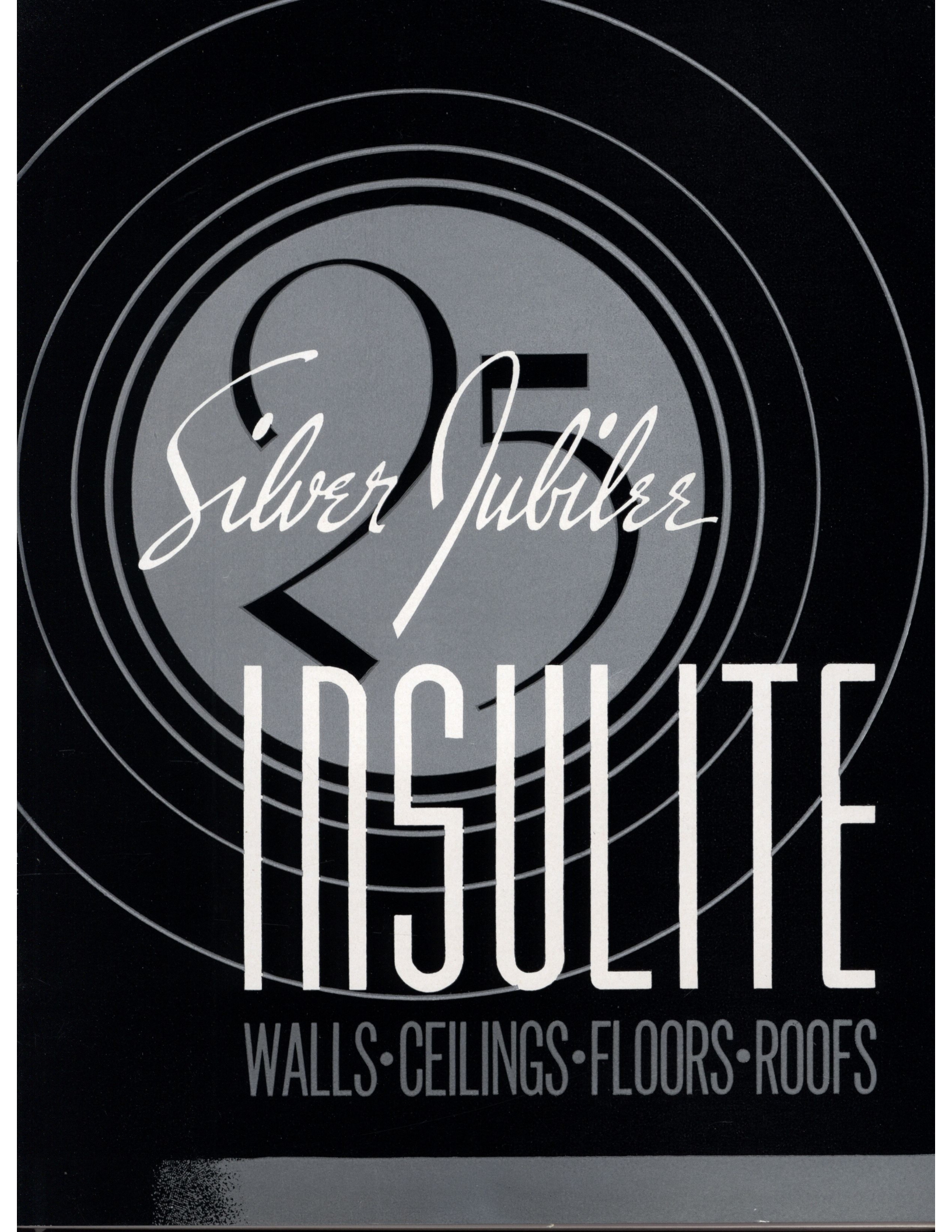




Silver Jubilee

INSULITE

WALLS • CEILINGS • FLOORS • ROOFS



THE INSULITE COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: 1100 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minnesota

SALES SOLICITORS OFFICES:

NEW YORK, N. Y., 101 Park Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL., 205 W. Wacker Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 475 Brannan St.
ST. LOUIS, MO., 1206 South Vandeventer

MILLS: International Falls, Minnesota and Karhula, Finland

THE COMPANY • EXPERIENCE AND FACILITIES

EXPERIENCE

As the pioneer in the manufacture of structural wood fiber insulating materials, The Insulite Company is the first to announce its Silver Anniversary. During these 25 years, continuous laboratory research work and actual experience enabled The Insulite Company to develop modern materials to meet the demands of the consumer in modern building.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

A thoroughly modern plant capable of producing 300,000,000 sq. ft. per year assures an ample supply of material at all times. Special machines permit the economical fabrication of special insulation items required in the industrial field.

DISTRIBUTION

Insulite Products are distributed nationally through retail lumber dealers. To facilitate shipping and handling without injury, these materials are securely packaged in strong, easily handled bundles for safe delivery to the job.

SERVICE

THE INSULITE CO. maintains at its various offices a Service Department personneled with experienced Insulation Engineers. The Company tenders its full cooperation and service facilities to architects in the solution of insulation problems.

WALLS

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

	Page
Exterior Finish Materials—Insulating.....	8
Application.....	14, 15
Sheathing—Insulating.....	8
Application.....	13, 14
Siding Materials—Insulating.....	8
Application.....	27
Siding Materials—Non-Insulating.....	8
Application.....	27
Insulite Wall of Protection Sections.....	4, 5

INTERMEDIATE WALL SPACES

Rock Wool Insulation.....	8
Application.....	26, 27
Insulite Wall of Protection Sections.....	4, 5

INTERIOR MATERIALS

Cold Storage Insulation.....	10
Application.....	25, 26
Decorating Insulite Materials.....	10, 19, 20
Ornamental Materials.....	9, 17
Plaster Base.....	9
Application.....	15, 16
Sound Isolation Construction.....	20, 21
Insulite Wall of Protection Sections.....	4, 5
Wall Materials—Insulating.....	9, 10
Application.....	16, 17, 18, 19
Wall Materials—Non-Insulating.....	9, 10

CEILINGS

Acoustical Materials.....	10
Application.....	19
Cold Storage Insulation.....	10, 11
Application.....	25, 26
Ceiling Materials—Insulating.....	10, 11
Application.....	16, 17, 18, 19

INDEX

	Page
Ceiling Materials—Intermediate.....	8
Application.....	26, 27
Ceiling Materials—Non-Insulating.....	10
Decorating Insulite Materials.....	11, 19, 20
Ornamental Materials.....	9, 17
Plaster Base.....	10
Application.....	15, 16
Sound Isolation Construction.....	20, 21
Typical Sections.....	6

FLOORS

Cold Storage Insulation.....	11
Application.....	25, 26
Floor Materials—Insulating.....	11
Floor Materials—Intermediate.....	8
Application.....	26, 27
Floor Materials—Non-Insulating.....	11
Sound Isolation Construction.....	20, 21
Typical Sections.....	6, 7

ROOFS

Intermediate Insulation.....	8
Application.....	26, 27
Roof Boarding.....	11
Application.....	13, 14
Roof Insulation.....	11
Roof Insulation—Guide to Good Practice.....	21, 22
Roof Insulation for Wood Decks.....	22, 23
Roof Insulation for Concrete Slab and Unit Tile Decks.....	23, 24
Roof Insulation for Steel Decks.....	24, 25
Typical Sections.....	7

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INSULITE MATERIALS

3



INSULITE MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The manufacture of Insulite Insulating Building Materials begins in the vast northern woods. Carefully selected wood is transported to the Insulite Mill where it is cut into shorter lengths and the bark removed. The logs are then reduced to fibers by the cold grinding process which leaves the fibers clean, durable and in their natural light color. The fibers also retain the inherent protective gums and the original characteristics of the wood which are so essential in obtaining the exceptionally high quality of finished Insulite Building Materials. The fibers are thoroughly treated to insure the greatest possible degree of moisture resistance and

are formed into large sheets by a felting process which was especially developed to provide uniform quality and strength throughout to the finished material. During the felting process the fibers are interlaced in such a manner as to produce a myriad of minute air cells affording the maximum amount of resistance to heat passage.

NOTE: Insulite Insulating Building Materials are protected by a patented process against attack by termites, rot, and fungi. This treatment is colorless and does not contain anything injurious to animal or human life.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BASIC MATERIALS—Two distinct types of Insulite Insulating Building Materials are manufactured, and are available in many forms. These basic materials are:

1. "INSULITE INS-LITE"—which is light cream in color.
2. "INSULITE GRAYLITE"—an asphalt-containing board having a neutral gray-brown color.

Both are furnished with two surface textures.

The "BURLAP TEXTURE"—simulates a loosely woven fabric.

The "LINEN TEXTURE" is smooth and simulates a closely woven fabric.

TESTS—All test data, the results of which only are here given, are substantiated by complete reports from competent laboratory sources. It will be noted that all Insulite Insulating Building Materials conform with the requirements set forth in Federal Specifications governing fiber insulating boards.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY—The conductivity of Insulite Insulating Building Materials of standard density is .33 B.t.u. per sq. ft., per inch thickness, per hour, per degree F. (U. S. Bureau of Standards' test on 16.9 lb. density Insulite material).

The average conductivity of Insulite Cold Storage Insulation Materials is .30 B.t.u. per sq. ft., per inch thickness, per hour, per degree F.

TENSILE STRENGTH—The average tensile strength of INS-LITE is 325 lbs. per sq. in. The average tensile strength of GRAYLITE is 375 lbs. per sq. in.

TRANSVERSE STRENGTH—In this test specimens of ½-in. INS-LITE and GRAYLITE, 3 in. wide, are placed on supports 12 in. o. c. A load is placed at mid-point and increased until failure. Under these conditions the average load for INS-LITE is 19 lbs., and for GRAYLITE, 25 lbs.

STRUCTURAL STRENGTH—Tests on wall sections sheathed with Bildrite Sheathing (applied with the long edges parallel to the framing members and according to specifications contained herein) show that it is comparable in bracing strength to the best grades of wood

sheathing applied diagonally and four times stronger than wood sheathing horizontally applied.

MOISTURE RESISTANCE—All Insulite insulating Building Materials are treated during manufacture so as to have a high quality of moisture resistance. Specimens of INS-LITE and GRAYLITE ½ in. thick x 12 in. square when completely immersed in running water at a temperature of 70 degrees F. for two hours show a total absorption by volume of less than 5 percent.

PLASTER BOND—Laboratory tests show that a direct perpendicular pull of 1,152 lbs. per sq. ft. is required to rupture the bond between gypsum plaster and Lok-Joint Lath.

RESILIENCE—According to tests conducted by Prof. F. B. Rowley of the University of Minnesota, ½ in. INS-LITE will compress only an average of .214 in. under a load of 72,000 lbs. per sq. ft. After release of the load, the test samples will return to within .0625 or ⅙ in. of its original thickness.

SOUND ABSORPTION—Insulite materials are efficient in sound quieting and acoustical correction. At a frequency of 512 cycles per second, ½ in. thickness INS-LITE has a coefficient of sound absorption of 0.30, and ½ in. GRAYLITE of 0.25. The noise reduction coefficient (average coefficients for frequencies of 256 to 2,048 cycles inclusive) is 0.30 for both of these materials.

Frequencies	128	256	512	1024	2048	N.R.
INS-LITE	.33	.39	.30	.27	.24	.30
GRAYLITE	.32	.34	.25	.23	.30	.30

FIRE RESISTANCE—Insulite Insulating Building Materials are slow burning. Since there are no open joints in the standard methods of application to permit inflow of air, these materials form a barrier against fire travel.

UNIFORMITY—Adequate laboratory control and mill inspection assure uniformity in the physical characteristics and appearance of the various Insulite Building Materials. Packing methods eliminate damage under normal shipping conditions.



THE INSULITE WALL OF PROTECTION

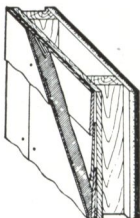
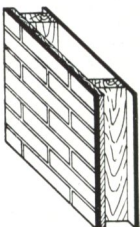
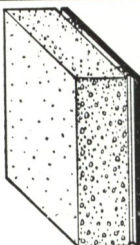
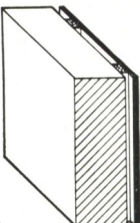
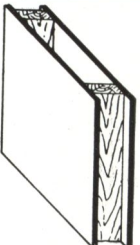
Note: The following wall sections illustrate constructions using Insulite materials. Various materials for use in the intermediate spaces and interior surfaces may be selected from those listed.

WALL	EXTERIOR MATERIALS	INTERMEDIATE WALL SPACES	INTERIOR MATERIALS
	Bildrite Sheathing Wood Siding	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")
	Bildrite Sheathing Wood Shingles	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")
	Bildrite Sheathing Stucco on Metal Lath	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")
	Bildrite Sheathing Brick Veneer	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")
	Bildrite Sheathing Asbestos Siding Shingles	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")
	Wood Sheathing Asbestos Siding Shingles	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath (1/2") (3/4") (1") Ins-Lite (1/2") (3/4") Graylite (1/2") (3/4") Smoothcote (1/2") Satinco (1/2") Bronzelite (1/4") Hard Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16") Tempered Bronzelite (1/10") to (5/16")



THE INSULITE WALL OF PROTECTION

Note: The following wall sections illustrate constructions using Insulite materials. Various materials for use in the intermediate spaces and interior surfaces may be selected from those listed.

WALL	EXTERIOR WALL SURFACES	INTERMEDIATE WALL SPACES	INTERIOR WALL SURFACES
	Asbestos Siding Shingles over Zephyrlite or Insulite Waterproofed Paper in Remodeling	Fiberock Granulated Fill	Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")
	Briklite Siding over Wood Sheathing	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")
	Briklite Siding over Wood Siding in Remodeling	Fiberock Granulated Fill	Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")
	Monolithic Concrete		Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")
	Solid Brick or Tile		Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")
	(Partition)		Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satinco ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Hard Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ") Tempered Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{10}$ " to ($\frac{5}{16}$ ")



INSULITE CEILINGS

Note: The following ceiling sections illustrate constructions using Insulite materials. Various materials for use in the intermediate spaces and interior surfaces may be selected from those listed.

CEILINGS	INTERMEDIATE SPACES	INTERIOR SURFACES
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Lok-Joint Lath ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1") and Plaster
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satincote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Acoustilite ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Bronzelite Designed Ceiling
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	(Over plaster in remodeling) Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satincote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Acoustilite ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Bronzelite Designed Ceiling
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Graylite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Ins-Lite ($\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") Smoothcote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Satincote ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") Acoustilite ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") Bronzelite ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") Bronzelite Designed Ceiling

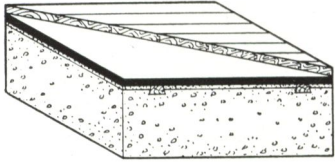
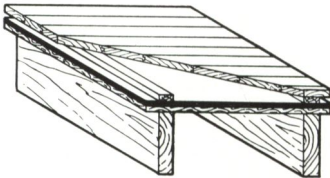
INSULITE FLOORS

Note: The following floor sections illustrate constructions using Insulite materials. Various materials for use in the intermediate spaces and interior surfaces may be selected from those listed.

FLOORS	INTERMEDIATE SPACES	SUB-FLOOR OR SURFACE
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Ins-Lite or Graylite for Sub-Floor
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Pads Fiberock Loose Fill Fiberock Granulated Fill Fiberock Pre-Packed Fill	Tempered Bronzelite Flooring

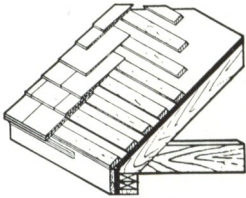
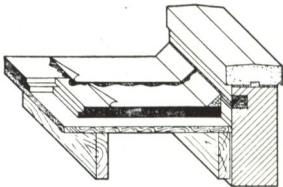
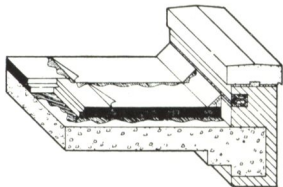
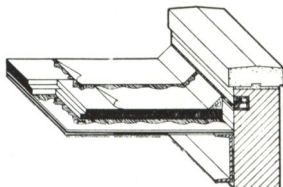


INSULITE FLOORS (Cont'd)

FLOORS	INTERMEDIATE SPACES	SUB-FLOOR OR SURFACE
	Insulite Waterproofed Paper	Ins-Lite or Graylite for Sub-Floor
	Insulite Waterproofed Paper	Ins-Lite or Graylite for Sub-Floor

INSULITE ROOFS

Note: The following roof sections illustrate constructions using Insulite materials. Various materials for use in the intermediate spaces and interior surfaces may be selected from those listed.

ROOFS	INTERMEDIATE SPACES	EXTERIOR
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads	Bildrite Sheathing and Shingles
	Fiberock Batts Fiberock Jr. Batts Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts Fiberock Pads	Ins-Lite and Graylite Roof Insulation
		Ins-Lite and Graylite Roof Insulation
		Ins-Lite and Graylite Roof Insulation



INSULITE WALL MATERIALS • EXTERIOR

BILDRITE SHEATHING

Description: Square edge wood fiber structural insulating sheathing boards of special composition with increased density, furnished in the thickness usually employed for sheathing purposes— $2\frac{5}{32}$ in.

Bildrite Sheathing is an asphalt-containing board manufactured under an exclusive process. It has a distinctive gray-brown color, increased strength and added resistance to moisture.

Use: Efficient structural sheathing boards.

Sizes (area): 4 ft. wide x 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 12 ft. long.

Thickness and Surface Finishes: $2\frac{5}{32}$ in. homogeneous composition. Burlap texture one surface and Linen texture on other surface. Each sheet marked on Linen surface to indicate proper nail spacing.

ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES

Description: Asbestos Siding Shingles consist of pure asbestos fibers and Portland cement formed into various shapes and sizes of siding units, under pressure, and are non-combustible.

There are four styles of units: Wavy Butt, Thatched Butt, Straight Edge, and Clapboard. Each style has impressed in its exposed surface a texture similar to the graining in cypress wood. The clapboard is also available with a plain surface without this texture.

Each style is available in a pearl gray (either untreated or waterproofed) and in a solid white color which is integral. All white units are waterproofed. Units come ready punched for nailing.

Uses: Exterior finish for either new or old construction.

Sizes (area): Wavy Butt 12 in. x 24 in.; $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 22 in.
Thatched Butt.....12 in. x 24 in.
Straight Edge..... $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 22 in.
Clapboard..... $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 48 in.

Thicknesses and Fabrication: All units $\frac{5}{32}$ in. thick. Wavy Butt Shingles cut straight and square edged on top and 2 ends. Bottom side cut to a wavy line. Thatched Shingles are straight and square edged top and 2 ends with bottom also square edged but presents broken line. Straight Edge and Clapboard shingles are cut straight and square edged on 4 sides.

BRIKLITE SIDING

Description: Insulating Siding in brick pattern involving three units, namely: Stretcher Course for main wall area, Block Course for starting unit, Overlapping Corner unit for exterior corners. Briklite Siding Units are composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Graylite enveloped with asphalt. The faces of the units are then covered with a high melt point asphalt mixed with pulverized mineral over which is applied a covering of mineral granules. Surface is then embossed to resemble brick. Units are available in either red or buff color. Necessary adjunct in application of Briklite Siding is Briklite Mastic for sealing joints and caulking nail heads.

Uses: Exterior finish for all types of buildings either old or new.

Sizes (area): Stretcher Course $43\frac{5}{8}$ in. x $14\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Block Course 33 $\frac{13}{16}$ in. x $9\frac{1}{8}$ in.
Overlapping Corner Unit 33 $\frac{13}{16}$ in. x $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Thickness and Fabrication: All units $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick. Stretcher Course shiplapped 4 edges. Block Course shiplapped one long edge and 2 ends. Overlapping Corner Unit shiplapped 2 ends.

INSULITE FLOOR, WALL, CEILING, AND ROOF MATERIALS • INTERMEDIATE

INSULITE FIBEROCK

Description: A quality mineral wool blown from natural rock, treated during manufacture to increase resistance to moisture absorption. Clean, inorganic, incombustible, permanent, insect and vermin proof, efficient insulation.

Uses: For insulating the intermediate part of wall and ceiling structures.

FIBEROCK BATTS—Fabricated in units $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick and size 15 in. x 23 in.

FIBEROCK JUNIOR BATTS—Fabricated in units 2 in. thick and size 15 in. x 23 in.

FIBEROCK WALL-SEAL BATTS—Fabricated in wall thick units sizes 15 in. x 23 in. and 15 in. x 48 in. Lined on one side with waterproofed, asphalt-saturated kraft paper, with flanges on all four edges of the unit.

FIBEROCK JUNIOR WALL-SEAL BATTS—Fabricated in units 2 in. thick and sizes 15 in. x 23 in. and 15 in. x 48 in. Lined one side with waterproofed asphalt-saturated kraft paper—flanged all four sides.

FIBEROCK PADS—Available in wall-thick units sizes 15 in. x 9 in. without paper backing.

FIBEROCK LOOSE FILL—Fabricated in bulk form and available in 35 lb. bags.

FIBEROCK GRANULATED FILL—Fabricated in bulk form and available in 35 lb. bags.

FIBEROCK PRE-PACKED FILL—Fabricated in the form of a batt, but not so self-supporting. Available in units 15 in. x 9 in. and roughly 2 in. thick, as packed in 35 lb. bags.



INSULITE WALL MATERIALS • INTERIOR

INSULATING

Description: Wood fiber boards of standard composition and density.

Uses: Interior wall finish.

INS-LITE: Natural surface board with the light color of natural wood—burlap texture one surface—linen texture other surface. Following sizes available in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thicknesses—B-B joint long edges, 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long, also square edged only 6 x 8 ft., 6 x 12 ft., 8 x 8 ft. and 8 x 12 ft. Also with V-W joint on four edges in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thicknesses and in size 16 x 32 in.

GRAYLITE: Asphalt-containing board with natural surface and neutral gray-brown color. Burlap texture one surface—linen texture other surface. Furnished in same thicknesses and sizes as Ins-Lite and 12 x 12 in. V-W joint four edges.

SATINCOTE: A finished surface wall board with a rich light color, factory sealed and primed. The surface is smooth, hard and durable and offers great resistance to abrasion. The sealed surface requires no further decorative treatment but, if desired, it may be painted with a maximum coverage. Following sizes available in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness—square edged or beveled long edges of finished side—4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. Following sizes available in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness with V-W joint beaded on long edges—widths 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 in.; lengths, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. Following sizes available in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness, V-W joint on four edges—12 x 12 in., 12 x 24 in., 16 x 16 in., 24 x 24 in., and 16 x 32 in.

SMOOTHCOTE: A pre-finished wall board with a smooth, hard surface in a pleasing light cream color which affords high light reflection. No decorative treatment is required over the surface; however, if desired, the board may be easily painted. Furnished in same thicknesses and sizes as Satincote, except no sizes with V-W joint, beaded on long edges.

ZEPHYRLITE: Asphalt-containing board with a natural surface of neutral gray-brown color. Burlap texture one surface—linen texture other surface. Available in $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thickness only—square edged. Sizes 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

LOK-JOINT LATH

Description: Fabricated from Ins-Lite board. Long edges shiplapped to retard air infiltration and maintain continuity of insulation. Galvanized wire "loks" spaced midway between framing supports 16 in. o. c. on bottom edges of each unit (an exclusive Insulite feature) which reinforce the unsupported horizontal joint and minimize yielding under trowel pressure during the plastering operation. These "loks" also serve as plaster

grounds assuring not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thickness of plaster on first coat.

Use: Interior wall plaster base.

Size: 18 x 48 in.

Thicknesses and Surface Finish: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 in. thick. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thicknesses are homogeneous. 1 in. thickness is laminated (two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thicknesses stapled). Burlap textured surface.

NON-INSULATING

Description: Wood fibers formed by hydraulic pressure into strong, rigid, grainless boards possessing a smooth, hard surface.

Use: Interior wall finish.

BRONZELITE: 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cu. ft. density board—Golden Oak brown color. Available $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick in sizes 4 ft. wide x 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

DELUXE BRONZELITE: 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cu. ft. density board—Golden Oak brown color. Available $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick in sizes 4 ft. wide x 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

HARD BRONZELITE: 63 lb. per cu. ft. density board—Golden Oak brown color. Available $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thicknesses in sizes 4 ft. wide x 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long.

TEMPERED BRONZELITE: 68 lb. per cu. ft. density board—Burl Walnut brown color. Available $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thicknesses in sizes 4 ft. wide x 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. long.

TEMPERED BRONZELITE TILE BOARD: 68 lb. per cu. ft. density board, scored in 4 in. squares—Burl Walnut brown color. Available $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thicknesses in size 4 ft. x 12 ft.

EBONITE: 68 lb. per cu. ft. density board—Slate Black color. Available $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thicknesses in 4 ft. x 12 ft.

GREENLITE: 68 lb. per cu. ft. density board—Green color. Available $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thicknesses in size 4 ft. x 12 ft.

BATTEN STRIPS (Ins-Lite, Graylite, Smoothcote and Satincote)

Description: Fabricated from Ins-Lite, Graylite, Smoothcote or Satincote board. Available in various widths and lengths with either one or two long edges beveled.

Uses: Joint treatment on walls.

Sizes (area): 2 in., 3 in., and 4 in. widths
8 ft., 10 ft., and 12 ft. lengths



INSULITE WALL MATERIALS • INTERIOR (Cont'd)

INS-LITE COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Fabricated from special low density wood fiber board—approximately 12 lbs./cu. ft. All units are square edged. Average thermal conductivity is .30 B.t.u. per inch thick.

Use: For insulating walls of ice manufacturing plants, cold storage plants, cooler rooms.

Sizes (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 in. x 24 in.; 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in.

SEALDSLAB COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Fabricated from the same low density material as Ins-Lite Cold Storage Insulation; however, the board is given an additional treatment consisting of a continuous impregnation of especially prepared asphalt to a uniform depth of ⅜ in. on all faces and

edges which, with the addition of the final asphalt coating applied on the job, provides a superior seal against moisture and vapor. All units are square edged.

Uses: For insulating walls of freezers; meat, beer, and creamery coolers; milk cooling tanks; fruit and vegetable storage rooms.

Sizes (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 in. x 24 in., 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in.

INSULITE SEALER

Description: An emulsified oil base primer especially prepared for sealing the surface of Insulite products. Although developed primarily for wood fiber, rigid board insulation, it can be used as a primer and sealer on other porous surfaces. Available in 1 qt. and 1 gal. cans and 5 gal. pails.

Use: Sealer and primer for wall materials.

INSULITE CEILING MATERIALS

INSULATING (Ins-Lite, Graylite, Smoothcote and Satincote)

Description: Fabricated from Ins-Lite, Graylite, Smoothcote, or Satincote. Available in either small sizes or large sizes.

Use: Interior Ceiling finish.

Sizes and Thicknesses: For this information see Insulite Wall Materials—Interior—Insulating, page 9.

LOK-JOINT LATH

Description: Wood fiber insulating plaster base for ceilings. Fabrication same as Lok-Joint Lath for walls (see page 9).

Use: Interior ceiling plaster base.

Size (area): 18 x 48 in.

Thicknesses and Surface Finish: ½, ¾, and 1 in. thicknesses. ½ and ¾ in. are homogeneous composition. 1 in. thickness is laminated (two ½ in. thicknesses stapled). Burlap finish—a surface to which plaster will adhere.

NON-INSULATING

BRONZELITE DESIGNED CEILINGS

Description: A non-insulating ceiling material fabricated from Bronzelite, available in four sizes, either plain or grooved, in various designs. There are 16 basic units which, when used in combination, will provide numerous patterns. All units are beveled all four edges.

Use: Interior ceiling finish.

Sizes (area): 2 x 2 ft., 2 x 4 ft., 3 x 4 ft., and 4 x 4 ft.

Thickness: Available in ¼ in. thickness only.

BRONZELITE MATERIALS

Use: Interior ceiling finish.

For descriptions, thicknesses, and sizes of the various types of Bronzelite materials, see page 9.

ACOUSTILITE

Description: An efficient acoustical material of low density, available in two colors, either buff or white, and with a surface texture resembling Travertine stone. Coefficients of sound absorption at 512 d.v. are 0.69 and 0.81 respectively for ¾ in. and 1½ in. thicknesses. Coefficients of noise reduction are 0.55 and 0.70 respectively for ¾ in. and 1½ in. thicknesses.

Use: For interior ceiling finish where acoustical correction and sound control are desired.

Sizes (area): 6 x 12 in., 12 x 12 in., 8 x 16 in., 16 x 16 in.; and in 1½ in. thickness only 12 x 24 in. and 24 x 24 in.

Thicknesses: ¾ and 1½ in.

INS-LITE COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Special low density wood fiber board, fabricated same as Ins-Lite Cold Storage Insulation for walls (see above).

Use: For insulating ceilings of ice manufacturing plants, cold storage plants, cooler rooms.



Sizes (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 x 24 in.; 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inches.

SEALDSLAB COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Fabricated from special low density wood fiber board, same as Seal slab Cold Storage Insulation described under Insulite Wall Materials—Interior (see page 10).

Use: For insulating ceilings of fruit and vegetable storage rooms, general cold storage rooms.

Sizes (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 x 24 in.; 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inches.

INSULITE SEALER

Description: (See Insulite Wall Materials—page 10.)

Use: Sealer and primer for Insulite ceiling materials.

INSULITE FLOOR MATERIALS

INS-LITE OR GRAYLITE

Description: B-B joint on long edges, wood fiber insulating boards of standard composition and density.

Use: Insulating sub-flooring.

INS-LITE: Natural surface board the color of clean natural wood—burlap texture one surface—linen texture the other surface. Available in ½, ¾ or 1 in. and in sizes 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

GRAYLITE: Asphalt-containing board—neutral grey brown color—burlap texture one surface—linen texture the other surface. Available in ½, ¾ or 1 in. and in sizes 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

ZEPHYRLITE: Asphalt-containing board—neutral gray-brown color—burlap texture one surface—linen texture the other surface. Available in ¼ inch thickness only and in sizes of 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long.

Use: Finished floor material.

Sizes (area): 11¾ x 23½ in. and 23½ x 47 in.

Thickness: ¾ in. thickness only.

INS-LITE COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Special low density wood fiber board

(see Ins-Lite Cold Storage Insulation under Insulite Wall Materials—Interior—page 10).

Use: For insulating floors of ice manufacturing plants, cold storage plants, cooler rooms.

Sizes (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 x 24 in.; 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 inches.

SEALDSLAB COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Description: Fabricated from special low density wood fiber board the same as Seal slab Cold Storage Insulation described under Insulite Wall Materials—Interior (see page 10).

Use: For insulating floors of fruit and vegetable storage rooms, general cold storage rooms.

Sizes: (area): 6, 9, 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 36 in. long; 12, 18, 24 in. wide x 18 in. long; 24 x 24 in.; 12, 24 in. wide x 48 in. long.

Thicknesses: 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 in.

TEMPERED BRONZELITE FLOORING (Non-Insulating)

Description: Extra heavy density board of uniform thickness and with a smooth hard surface—burl walnut brown color.

INSULITE ROOF MATERIALS

BILDRITE SHEATHING

Description: (See Bildrite Sheathing under Wall Materials—Exterior, page 8.)

Use: Roof boarding.

Sizes (area): 4 ft. wide x 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10 and 12 ft. long.

Thickness: 25/32 in.

ROOF INSULATION (INS-LITE and GRAYLITE)

Description: Ins-Lite Roof Insulation is fabricated from wood fiber boards of standard composition and density—the color of clean natural wood.

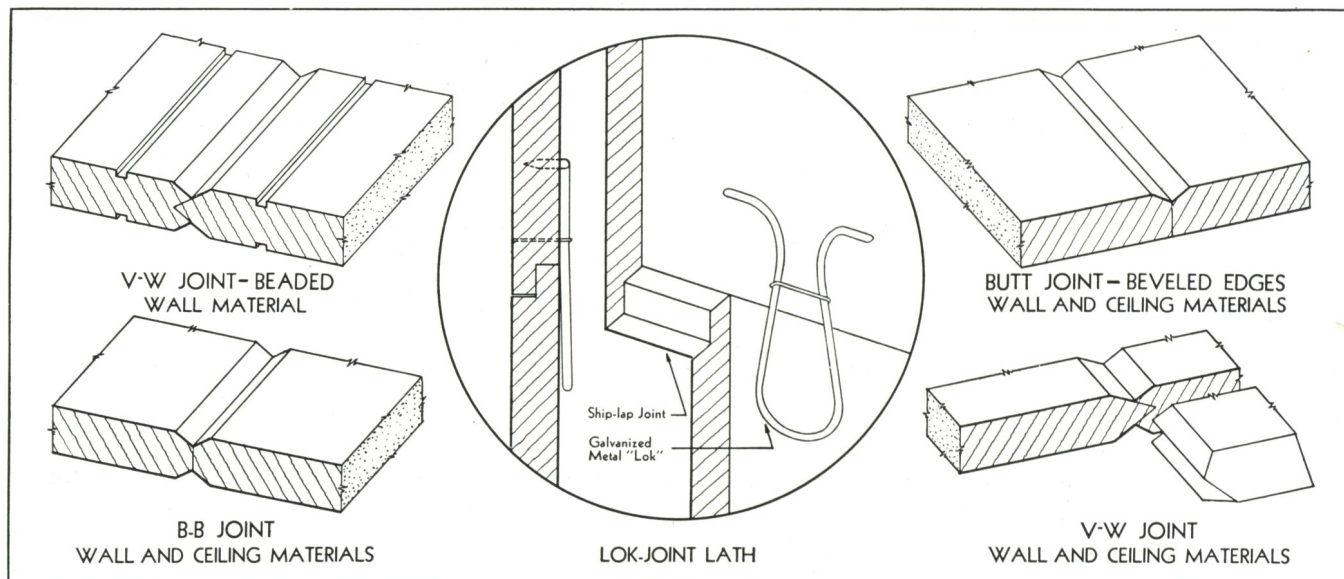
Graylite Roof Insulation is an asphalt-containing board of a neutral gray-brown color. The asphalt treatment not only provides added strength and added moisture resistance to the roof insulation but also a better natural bond with the bitumen used on the job.

Use: Insulation over various types of roof decks under built-up finished roofing.

Size (area): 22 x 47 inches.

Thicknesses and Fabrication: Ins-Lite and Graylite Roof Insulation are available in the same thicknesses and with the same fabrication. They may be integral or laminated in multiple layers by stapling or cementing. Stapled roof insulation is also strip cemented. The edges may be either square or offset 1 in. on all four edges. Cemented Roof Insulation is solidly cemented with a highly water-resistant adhesive and the edges may be either square or offset ½ in.

Thickness	Fabrication	Edges
½ in.	Integral	Square
1 in.	Integral	Square or offset ½ in.
1½ in.	Cemented	Square or offset ½ in.
	Stapled	Square or offset 1 in.
2 in.	Cemented	Square or offset ½ in.
	Stapled	Square or offset 1 in.



INSULITE WATERPROOFED PAPERS

The Insulite line of waterproofed papers consists of a variety of types and qualities of both plain and reinforced styles. Both are available either with or without surface treatments of a specially prepared asphalt.

Insulite papers are reinforced with a strong jute yarn imbedded in the asphalt which combines the two kraft sheets into the final product. This yarn forms either a square or diamond mesh pattern.

The untreated papers are made by combining two sheets of heavy kraft paper together with a liberal quantity of odorless asphalt. The treated papers have had both sides of each kraft liner treated with a specially prepared asphalt before they are formed into the final product. This process provides five layers of asphalt, each one resistant to the passage of moisture and vapor and to the attack of rot and fungi.

Uses: Under shingles and sidings in both new and remodeling work, under finished roofing, over sub-floors, basement ceilings, lining garages and farm buildings, over sheathings in both new and remodeling work, protecting concrete and terrazzo work.

Sizes: Available in the following widths and areas:

36 in. wide—	250 sq. ft. per roll
36 in. wide—	500 sq. ft. per roll
36 in. wide—	900 sq. ft. per roll
40 in. wide—	1000 sq. ft. per roll
48 in. wide—	1200 sq. ft. per roll
54 in. wide—	1350 sq. ft. per roll
60 in. wide—	1500 sq. ft. per roll
72 in. wide—	1800 sq. ft. per roll

Insulite papers also available in a 48 in. width and 666 sq. ft. area per roll.

Description of the individual styles of Insulite Waterproofed Papers (weights are per 1,000 sq. ft.):

PAPER No. 1—Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined together with asphalt and reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh jute yarn. Weight—60 lbs.

PAPER No. 1, Vapor-Proofed—Similar to No. 1, except that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphalt. Weight—70 lbs.

PAPER No. 2—Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined together with asphalt and reinforced with 1 in. mesh jute yarn. Weight—56 lbs.

PAPER No. 2, Vapor-Proofed—Similar to No. 2, except that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphalt. Weight—64 lbs.

PAPER No. 3—Two (2) sheets of No. 1 kraft combined together with asphalt and reinforced with a diamond mesh jute yarn. Weight—40 lbs.

PAPER No. 3, Vapor-Proofed—Similar to No. 3, except that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphalt. Weight—56 lbs.

SUPER REINFORCED PAPER—Two (2) sheets of No. 1, kraft combined together with two (2) layers of asphalt and one (1) layer of seven-ounce burlap. Weight—106 lbs.

SUPER REINFORCED PAPER, Vapor-Proofed—Similar to Super Reinforced, except both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphalt. Weight—120 lbs.

30-30 DUPLEX—Two (2) sheets of 30 lb. kraft combined together with asphalt. Weight—36 lbs.

30-30 DUPLEX, Vapor-Proofed—Similar to 30-30 Duplex, except that both sides of each kraft liner are treated with a specially prepared asphalt. Weight—50 lbs.

60-60 BLACK AND TAN—Two (2) sheets of 60 lb. kraft, one of them asphalt saturated, combined together with asphalt. Weight—62 lbs.



PREFACE TO INSULITE SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATION FORM

The form of these specifications is that of a "Master" which includes all clauses which in ordinary practice apply to average work. All clauses, obviously, do not apply to every building. In formulating the specifications for a particular building, only those clauses which apply should be selected for inclusion. Special provisions or methods but seldom required are not included—such clauses should be added wherever necessary to clearly define the procedure and especially to obviate controversy involving responsibility and cost.

NOTES

Notes in italics are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specification.

SELECTIVE WORDS

Wherever words or phrases occur in the body of the specification paragraph printed in italics and enclosed in parentheses, choose that word or phrase which applies to the particular work, omitting those that are irrelevant. Wherever the word "Specify" occurs in italics enclosed in parentheses, thus (*specify*), add the particular word or clause applicable.

INSULITE BILDRITE SHEATHING

SECTION 1 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall areas to be covered.

(2) MATERIAL

Sheathing shall be Insulite Bildrite Sheathing as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Boards shall be $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick, 4 ft. wide x 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 12 ft. long as best adapted to framing conditions.

(3) APPLICATION

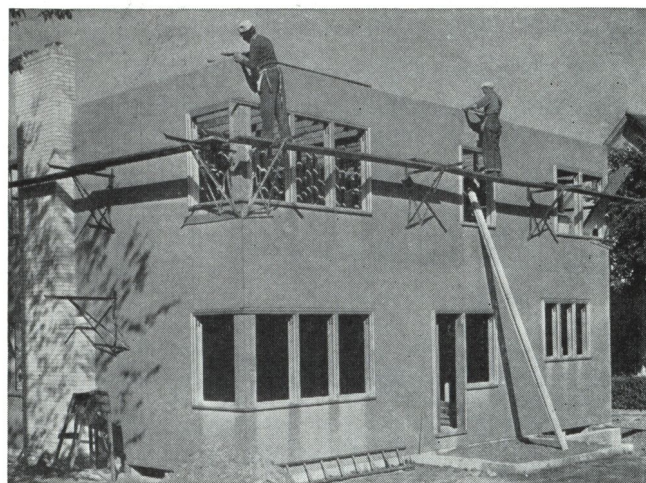
(3a) **General**—Insulation continuity shall be maintained. Apply sheathing with the length parallel with framing members, linen face exposed to show marking for nail spacing. Boards shall be of sufficient length to completely span between sills and plates or other structural nailing members. Provide headers cut between framing members at all intermediate end joints, particularly at second floor line in balloon construction to form fire stop and nailing base for sheathing. Provide wood nailing base at necessary points to accommodate service outlets, brackets, shutters. All joints shall center over framing members.

(3b) **Spacing**—Space boards $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart at all edges. At window and door frames bring sheathing in close contact with frame members.

(3c) **Nails**—Use 8d common nails.

(3d) **Nailing**—First nail sheathing to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart on centers and not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. from the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart O.C. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the surface.

Note: Proper spacing of nails is indicated by marking on the fine screen surface of each board of Insulite Bildrite Sheathing.



SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Note: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply. Bildrite is not a nailing base.

(1A) CONSTRUCTION

Framing shall be 16 in. on centers. Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the National Lumber Manufacturing Association for all wood framing.

(2A) WOOD SIDING

All joints shall butt over the center of a stud. Nail through sheathing to each stud using nails of sufficient length to pass through the sheathing and penetrate the stud at least 1 in. For siding with butt thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or less, use 8d nails. For all siding with butt thickness over $\frac{1}{2}$ in., use 10d nails.

Note: Building paper under siding is not necessary when Insulite Bildrite Sheathing is used.

**(3A) WATERPROOF FELT**

Note: Include under slate and tile roofing.

Over the sheathing, under the furring strips, apply a continuous course of (*specify brand and weight*) water-proof felt.

(4A) FURRING STRIPS FOR SHINGLES

(4A1) Provide 1 x 2 in. wood furring strips laid at right angles to framing members, over the sheathing and waterproof felt, properly spaced to take shingles, slate, tile, and similar rigid wall and roof covering. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the sheathing and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

Note: Building paper is not necessary on vertical surfaces under furring strips when Insulite Bildrite Sheathing is used.

(4A2) Provide a 1 in. thick solid wood base over Bildrite under all metal work, such as gutter aprons, valleys, hips, ridges, saddles, etc. to which to attach the metal in accordance with standard practice. Provide 2 x 4 in. headers spaced 16 in. O. C. cut in between rafters to form firm nailing for ends of boards laid parallel with the rafters.

(5A) EXTERIOR STUCCO

(5A1) Flashings—Flash over the head casings of all windows and doors with metal.

(5A2) Waterproof Building Paper—

Note: Insulite No. 1 Vapor-Proofed may be placed under stucco base to protect against moisture infiltration through stucco cracks.

(5A3) Self-Furring Stucco Base—Self-furring stucco bases, various forms of self-furring wire and expanded metal lath, shall be applied directly over Bildrite (*and building paper*), nailing or stapling through the sheathing into the studs with standard penetration into the wood.

(5A4) Non-Furring Stucco Bases—Provide 1 x 2 in. wood furring strips nailed vertically to each stud over Bildrite (*and building paper*) to form furring for metal lath stucco base. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the sheathing and penetrate the framing members at least 1 inch.

(6A) MASONRY VENEER

Masonry veneer shall be laid in the usual manner allowing not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. space between the face of the Bildrite and the back of the veneer.

Metal ties for masonry veneer shall be nailed through Bildrite into the studs. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the sheathing and penetrate the studs at least 1 inch.

Note: Building paper is not necessary under masonry veneer when Insulite Bildrite Sheathing is used.

SECTION . . . 2

MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

INS-LITE AND GRAYLITE FOR EXTERIOR USE



Note: Ins-Lite and Graylite may be used to advantage in many classes of work as an exposed exterior finish over frame construction.

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate the wall surfaces to be covered. If more than one thickness is used or more than one type of surface exposed, list separately.

(2) FRAMING

Studs shall be framed to conform accurately to the design of board spacing or paneling, set 16 in. O. C. Use additional studs and headers where necessary. Provide headers back of all horizontal wood trim. Where necessary, straighten and stay studs back of joints to provide central bearing under them.

(3) MATERIAL

Exterior finish shall be (*Ins-lite*) (*Graylite*) Board as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Boards shall be free from surface imperfections ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (1 in.) thick (*as designated in paragraph 1*), 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long as best adapted. Exposed surface shall be (*Burlap*) (*Linen*) texture.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) General—Moisten and pile Insulite boards one day before application. Remove boards from the pile just prior to nailing to the framing. Moistening shall be accomplished by sprinkling lightly with sprinkling can or from a broom dipped into a pail of water.

Apply boards with the length parallel with framing members (*Burlap*) (*Linen*), face exposed. All joints shall center over framing members.

(4b) Spacing—Space boards $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart at all edges. At window and door frames bring boards in close contact with frame members.

(4c) Nails—

(4c1) Use standard $\frac{3}{8}$ in. head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. galvanized roofing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick boards.

(4c2) Use 8d galvanized or coated nails for ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (1 in.) thick boards.

(4d) Nailing—First nail Insulite to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart O. C. and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. away from the edge. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart O. C. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the surface.

**(4e) Painting—**

Note: Painting should be done before battens or wood trim is applied over the joints. Wherever exposed directly to the weather, the Insulite surface should be sized and painted in accordance with Insulite specifications.

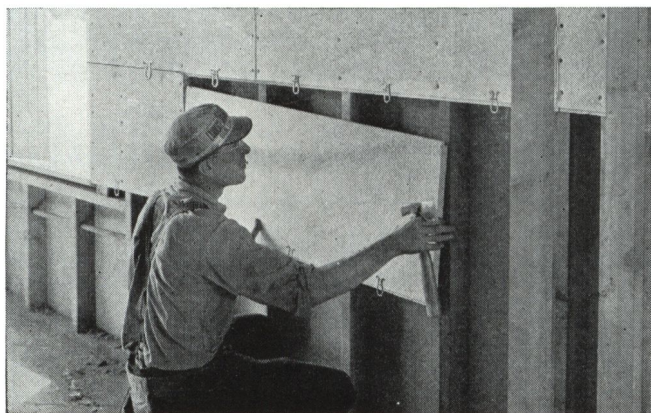
(4f) Battens and Wood Trim—Apply battens and wood trim (*as detailed*) over Insulite boards with nails of sufficient length to pass through the boards and penetrate the framing members at least 1 inch.

INSULITE LOK-JOINT LATH**SECTION 3
MASTER SPECIFICATIONS****(1) WORK INCLUDED**

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective locations or areas covered.

(2) MATERIAL

Plaster base shall be Insulite Lok-Joint Lath as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Lath units shall be ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (1 in.) thick (*as above designated*), 18 in. wide x 48 in. long, delivered to the building site in the original packages.

**(3) APPLICATION**

(3a) General—Do not moisten lath units before application. Start at ceiling and work down. Apply lath at right angles to the framing (*or furring*) members with galvanized wire "loks" out and at the bottom of the unit. End joints shall center over framing members. Stagger end joints in successive courses.

Where cutting is necessary, the lath shall be scored with the point of the lather's hatchet and broken along the scored line. Cut units so that "loks" will occur midway between supports. Where piecing out is necessary, use only strips of Lok-Joint Lath. Accurately cut and fit lath around all electric outlet boxes, piping, etc.

Next to the last course of lath on both walls and ceilings shall not be nailed securely until the last course is locked in place.

(3b) Spacing—Space ends of boards $\frac{3}{16}$ in. apart. Bring locked shiplapped edges together in moderate contact.

(3c) Nails—

(3c1) Use No. 13 gauge, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, blued plasterboard nails with $\frac{5}{16}$ in. heads for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick Lok-Joint Lath.

(3c2) Use No. 13 gauge, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, blued plasterboard nails with $\frac{5}{16}$ in. heads for ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (*and*) (1 in.) thick Lok-Joint Lath.

(3d) Nailing—First nail units to intermediate supports, then at ends. Space nails approximately 4 in. apart and not closer than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to edges.

(3e) Angle Reinforcement—All corners shall be reinforced with standard metal corner beads. All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced with standard expanded metal angle lath strips. Reinforcement shall be securely stapled over Insulite Lath.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Note: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply.

(1A) CONSTRUCTION

Framing shall be 12 or 16 in. on centers. Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association for all wood framing.

(2A) FURRING

Fur all exterior masonry walls to receive Insulite Lath with (1 x 2 in.) (*specify*) furring strips set 12 or 16 in. O. C. accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.

(3A) GROUNDS

Furnish and erect, substantially secured to framing members through the Insulite Lath, full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wood grounds for all interior wood trim.

Where ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (1 in.) thick Insulite Lath units are used, add the necessary trim grounds on all door and window frames to compensate for this thickness plus a full $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of plaster.

(4A) PLASTERING

(4A1) Caution—Do not wet Insulite Lath before applying plaster.

(4A2) Inspection—Inspect nailing and notify lather of any portions of Insulite Lath not adequately secured in accordance with paragraph No. 3 above. See that all corners and angles are reinforced with metal corner beads accurately set to line with grounds and that all re-entrant angles are reinforced with expanded metal angle strips.



(4A3) Plaster—Use standard gypsum cement plaster or gypsum wood fiber plaster for scratch and brown coats mixed accurately in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Both scratch and brown coat shall be mixed to a wet consistency to allow for application with light trowel pressure and to facilitate darbying. Use any standard plaster finish over the brown coat, such as gypsum, lime, or lime gauged with gypsum mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Note: Lime plaster or lime gauged with gypsum should not be used for scratch and brown coats.

(4A4) Application—Apply in three (3) coats to full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. grounds in accordance with the plaster manufacturer's specification. Surfaces shall be rodged to a true plane. All corners and angles shall be plumb and true. Wherever necessary, and particularly on ceilings, provide plaster screeds to insure an even, uniform full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plaster thickness.

Note: The maintenance of a uniform full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness of plaster cannot be too strongly stressed. Most plaster defects where a fibrous or board plaster base is used may be attributed to a weak, thin plaster coat, inadequate to withstand the normal building strains of shrinkage, settlement, and vibration.

In applying the scratch coat of plaster, this shall be carefully pressed into all joints.

If the brown coat becomes stiff and sets during darbying, wet down the surface to allow for darbying without undue pressure against the plaster surface.

Darby strokes shall be in the direction of framing members, the darby spanning two studs or joists.

(4A5) Ventilation—Provide adequate ventilation for the proper drying of the plaster.

Note: Due to moistureproof characteristics of Insulite Lath, all plaster moisture must be carried off by the air in contact with the exposed plaster surface.

(4A6) Heat—Provide adequate heat to prevent injury by frost.

(5A) ELECTRIC OUTLETS

Where $\frac{3}{4}$ in. or 1 in. thick Insulite Lath units are used, set electric outlet boxes to accommodate a full $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness respectively from face of stud or joist to face of plaster.

SECTION . . . 4 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

INSULITE INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING MATERIALS

INS-LITE, GRAYLITE, SATINCOTE AND SMOOTHCOTE

Sizes: 4 ft. wide x 6, 7, 8, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long. (Also 6 x 8 ft., 6 x 12 ft., 8 x 8 ft., and 8 x 12 ft. in Ins-Lite and Graylite only).

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. If more than one thickness is used or more than one type of surface exposed, list separately and the respective locations or areas covered.

(2) FRAMING

(2a) Studs and joists shall be framed to conform accurately to the design of board spacing or paneling, set 12 or 16 in. o.c. Use additional studs, joists, and

headers where necessary. Provide headers back of all wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim.

(2b) It is imperative for satisfactory results that framing to receive Insulite interior materials shall be selected for straightness and uniform thickness to form a true, even nailing base. Bent studs shall be straightened by notching and wedging from the concave side. Framing members that are bent sideways so that the Insulite joint will not center on the bearing shall be forced into position with cut-in headers.

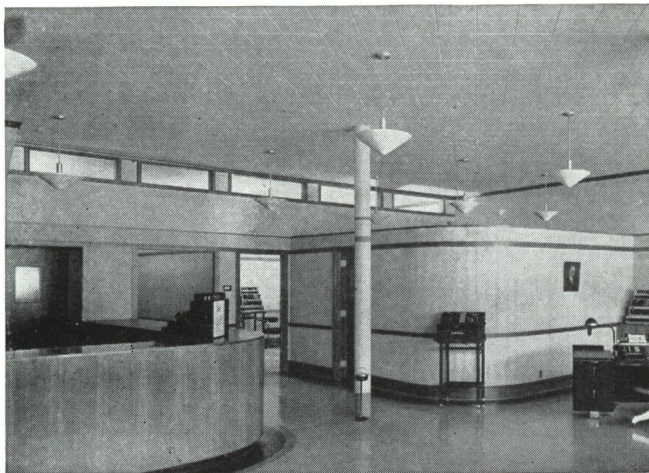
(2c) Fur masonry walls with (1 x 2 in.) (specify) furring strips set 12 or 16 in. o.c. accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.

(3) MATERIAL

Interior finish shall be (Ins-Lite) (Graylite) (Satincode) (Smoothcode) as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Boards shall be ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) thick (as designated in paragraph 1), size (area) as best adapted, free from surface imperfections, and edges where not covered by trim or battens free from deleterious dents and abrasions. Exposed surfaces shall be (Burlap) (Linen) (Smoothcode) (Satincode) finish.

(4) CUTTING

All cutting and fitting shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner. Where joints are not exposed, cut with a fine tooth saw, using a sharp blade with rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure. Where joints are exposed, cut with a sharp linoleum knife against a straight edge, or with a fiber board cutting tool.





(5) BEVELING AND ROUNDING EDGES

(5a) *(Beveling) [(and) (rounding)]* of edges of Insulite material shall be done in a uniform, workmanlike manner, straight and true to line before they are erected.



(5b) Beveling shall be done with a beveling tool or with sandpaper or emery cloth wrapped around a wood block.

(5c) Rounded edges shall be accomplished by means of a piece of sandpaper held in the hand.

(6) BATTENS

(6a) Insulite battens shall be *(specify finish, thickness and width)* with edges neatly *(beveled) (rounded) (specify)*.

(6b) Wood battens shall be *(specify thickness, width, design)*.

(7) METAL JOINT MOULDINGS

Note: There are various sizes and designs of stainless steel, aluminum, and other metal mouldings manufactured for use in covering the joints of insulating wall boards.

Metal joint battens shall be as detailed made by *(specify name of manufacturer, type of metal and finish)*.

(8) APPLICATION

(8a) **General**—Insulite boards shall be applied immediately prior to the erection of interior wood trim. The boards shall be placed singly around the room and allowed to stand at least 24 hours before erection to allow adjustment to atmospheric conditions. In exceptionally dry weather moisten the boards lightly on side facing supports and pile them 24 hours before erection.

Note: Insulite boards, like other materials used in interior construction (such as wood trim), respond to some extent to changes in humidity and temperature; consequently discretion should be exercised in their application.

Apply boards with the length parallel with framing members with *(Burlap) (Linen) (Smoothcote) (Satin-cote)* face exposed. All joints shall center over framing members.

(8b) Spacing—

(8b1) **Battened Joints**—Space boards $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart at edges.

(8b2) **Exposed Joints**—Bring boards to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(8c) Nails—

(8c1) For $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick boards, use standard $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. galvanized roofing nails with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. heads where joints are covered with battens or wood trim. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. finishing nails where nailing is exposed, driving nails at an angle of 45 degrees alternating from nail to nail.

(8c2) For $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick boards, use 8d common nails where joints are covered with battens or wood trim. Use 2 in. finishing nails where nailing is exposed.

(8d) **Nailing**—First nail boards to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart o.c.

(8e) **Battens and Wood Trim**—Apply battens and wood trim *(as detailed)* over boards with nails of sufficient length to pass through them and penetrate the framing members at least 1 inch.

(8f) **Metal Moulding**—Apply metal mouldings as detailed. *(Specify any particular method of attachment)*.

SATINCOTE

Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 in. widths—8, 9, 10, and 12 ft. lengths.

(9) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. If more than one type of surface is exposed, list and locate separately.

(10) FRAMING

Note: Where units are applied directly to framing members, framing shall be as specified in paragraph 2, page 16.

(10a) Units to be placed vertically over 1 x 2 in. furring strips applied horizontally, 8 to 12 in. o.c. over the studs.

(10b) Units to be applied horizontally to studs 12 or 16 in. o.c.

(11) MATERIAL

Interior finish shall be Satincote as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Units shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, beaded and *(specify length and width)* with V-W joints, delivered to the building site in the original manufacturer's packages.

(12) CUTTING

Note: As specified in paragraph 4, page 16.

**(13) APPLICATION**

(13a) General—Apply units with Satincote surface exposed.

(13a1) Units shall be applied at right angles to the framing members. End joints shall be centered over framing members.

(13a2) Units shall be applied over (*solid wood backing*) (*firm plaster backing*) in accordance with the detailed drawings for the interior finish.

Note: Use (13a1) where units are applied to framing members; (13a2) where units are applied to a solid backing.

(13b) Spacing—Bring units to a moderate contact at interlocking edges. Do not force into place. End joints shall be spaced $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart.

Note: On horizontal applications, the end joints may be made to form part of the wall pattern by beveling the ends, or by using metal mouldings.

(13c) Applying—Apply units to wall surface with (*specify type*) (*acoustical cement*) (*and*) (*finishing nails*).

(13c1) Cementing and Nailing—Apply (*specify type*) acoustical cement in spots, one on each edge, at each nailing position. After placing the unit in place, drive nails at an angle starting the nail at the intersection of the bevel and the exposed surface of the unit. Use a nail at each edge and not more than 16 in. apart.

(13c2) Nailing—Nail units to each framing member with one nail at each edge, driven at an angle and started at the intersection of the bevel and the exposed surface of the unit. Set the nail neatly below the surface.

(13d) Nails—(Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. finishing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness).

(13e) Overlays, Trim—Apply (*decorative overlays*) (*metal mouldings*) (*wood trim*) over the boards with (*nails*) (*screws*) of sufficient length to pass through them and penetrate the backing at least 1 in.

INS-LITE, GRAYLITE, SATINCOTE AND SMOOHCOTE

Sizes: 12 x 12 in. up to 16 x 32 in.

(14) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. If more than one type of surface is exposed, list separately and the respective locations or areas covered.

(15) WOOD NAILING BASE AND FURRING STRIPS

(15a) Wood Nailing Base—Cover framing with a wood sub-base consisting of No. 1 Common Grade of Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, or equivalent, matched $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. lumber to form a continuous nailing base.

(15b) Furring Strips—1 x 2 in. furring strips shall be applied to the framing members, so placed as to form a firm nailing base for the units. Spacing shall not exceed 16 in. o.c.

Note: Use (15a) or (15b) where Insulite units are not applied over plastered surfaces.

(16) MATERIALS

Interior finish shall be (*Graylite*) (*Ins-lite*) (*Smoothcote*) (*Staincote*) as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The units shall be ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) thick x (12 x 12 in.) (12 x 24 in.) (16 x 16 in.) (24 x 24 in.) (16 x 32 in.) beveled both sides with V-W joint.

(17) CUTTING

Note: As specified in paragraph 4, page 16.

(18) APPLICATION

(18a) General—Insulite shall be laid in exact accordance with the detail drawings with (*Burlap*) (*Linen*) (*Texture*) (*Satincote*) (*Smoothcote*) exposed.

(18b) Spacing—Bring units to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(18c) Cement—Cement shall be (*specify*).

(18d) Nails—Use (*4d finishing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ in.*) (*2 in. finishing nails for $\frac{3}{4}$ in.*)

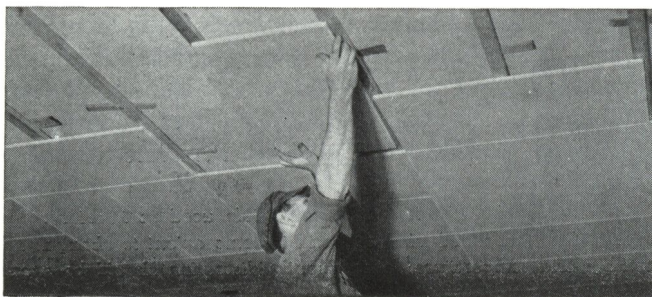
Note: Use zinc-coated nails where high humidities prevail.

(18e) Cementing and Nailing over Plaster Base—Apply spots of cement to the back surface near each corner with additional spots approximately 10 in. apart on larger units. Exercise care to prevent cement from appearing on exposed surface. Press and slide the unit into position, level and true, and nail into position with one or two nails at each corner and additional nails as required. Drive nails at an angle and set neatly below the surface. Start nail at intersection of bevel and surface of unit.

Note: Use the above method only where the plaster is sound.

(18f) Nailing over Wood Backing (Continuous or Furring Strips)—Nail Unit in position using two nails at each corner and additional nails as required. Use 4 penny finishing nails (2 in. finishing nails for $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) and drive straight or at a slight angle with heads set neatly below the surface. Start nail at intersection of bevel and surface of unit.

(18g) Overlays—Apply decorative overlays by spot cementing and nailing or by nailing only. Use nails of sufficient length driven at an angle with heads set to assure adequate penetration of nailing base.





INSULITE ACOUSTILITE

(19) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. If more than one type of surface is used, list separately with the respective locations or areas covered. Accurate, detailed elevations of walls and plans of ceilings showing disposition and sizes of units should be included in the drawings and referred to here.

(20) WOOD NAILING BASE AND FURRING STRIPS

(20a) **Wood Nailing Base**—As specified in paragraph 15a, page 18.

(20b) **Furring Strips**—1 x 2 in. furring strips shall be applied to the framing members, so placed to form a firm nailing base for the units. Spacing shall not exceed 12 in. o.c.

Note: Use (20a) or (20b) where Acoustilite is not applied over plastered surfaces.

(21) MATERIALS

Acoustical material shall be Acoustilite as sold by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Acoustical units shall be Travertine textured surface, beveled four edges. ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.) thick x (6x12 in.) (12x12 in.) (8 x 16 in.) (16 x 16 in.) (12 x 24 in.) (24 x 24 in.) (as indicated on details).

(22) CUTTING

All cutting and fitting shall be done in a neat workmanlike manner. Cut with a fine tooth saw using a minimum of pressure.

Note: For best results, place a wood piece immediately below the unit and one over it, both along the line to be cut. These will serve as a guide for the work and at the same time confine the tile during the sawing operation.

(23) APPLICATION

(23a) **General**—Acoustilite shall be laid in exact accordance with the detail drawings.

(23b) **Spacing**—Bring units to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(23c) **Cement**—Cement shall be (specify).

Note: A fairly plastic and easily worked cement is preferable to one which is stiff and difficult to work.

(23d) **Nails**—Use (5d finishing nails for $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (8d finishing nails for $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

Note: Use zinc-coated nails where high humidities prevail.

(23e) **Cementing and Nailing Over Plaster**—

Note: As specified in paragraph 18e on page 18. Care should be exercised in pressing and sliding the units into place so as not to indent the surface.

(23f) **Nailing Only Over Plaster**—Nail units in position with two nails at each corner and additional nails as required for larger sizes of units. Drive nails at 45 degree angle and set nails neatly below the Acoustilite surface.

Note: Use the above method only where the plaster is sound.

(23g) **Nailing over Wood Backing (Continuous or Furring Strips)**—Nail units in position using two nails at each corner and additional nails as required for larger sizes of units. Drive nails straight or at a slight angle with heads set neatly below the Acoustilite surface.



DECORATING INSULITE WOOD FIBER BOARDS

SECTION . . . 5 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

Note: The decorative possibilities of Insulite boards have been demonstrated in thousands of installations. They are frequently used as interior finish in their natural state, but may be finished with stains, paints, plastic paints, wall coverings, if desired. However, painting and finishing methods entirely satisfactory for plaster or wood surfaces are not necessarily most suitable for Insulite boards.

(1) STAINS

Note: Stains may be used where the natural color of the material is to be modified without destroying the surface texture. Glue stains have been found to give the best results. Alcohol stains are not recommended being found to dry too rapidly leaving unavoidable brush marks and streaks. Following is a satisfactory glue stain:

Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flake or ground glue to the gallon of boiling water. After the glue has been thoroughly

dissolved, add dry colors in amounts to produce the depth of tone and color required. Stir the dry colors in water to form a thin paste before adding to the glue solution.

Apply the glue stain promptly after preparation, preferably while still warm.

(2) SIZING

Note: Insulite boards, except for the application of stains and water paints and certain types of plastic paint, require a sizing coat. A size or primer that completely seals the surface pores will make it possible for the paint not only to cover uniformly and smoothly, but to go farther as well.



Insulite Sealer—developed primarily for priming the surface of either Ins-Lite or Graylite. Mixed, ready for use, it makes an excellent base for further paint coats.

(3) OIL OR VARNISH PAINTS

Note: The linen and smooth surface of Insulite boards is recommended for these finishes. The use of reputable, high grade interior paints is advocated to assure the best results. These may be obtained to produce varying degrees of luster, such as gloss, semi-gloss or eggshell and flat. In two coat work, the second coat may be brush stippled, sponge stippled in one or more contrasting tones, or glazed, all accomplished in the standard manner.

Brushing lacquers, bronzing liquids, and other similar finishing materials may be applied to sized Insulite boards.

(3a) Sizing—Thoroughly size the surface with Insulite Sealer, following instructions as given on the container. Allow sealer to dry for at least 24 hours before applying the first coat of paint.

(3b) Painting—Over the sizing apply two coats of (specify brand and manufacturer) paint.

Note: Describe further any particular surface finish.

(4) WATER EMULSION PAINTS

Note: If glazed, the Burlap textured surface is advocated, otherwise the Linen surface is recommended. These paints should be applied directly to the unsized surface. A single coat will give coverage, though two coats are recommended.

(4a) Painting—Apply (one) (two) coats of (specify brand and manufacturer) paint. Paint shall be prepared, mixed, and applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

(4b) Glazing—

Note: These paints may also be glazed as are the varnish paints under the following directions:

Add one (1) quart of spar varnish to the gallon of paste before mixing with water. Apply to the Insulite board surface and glaze.

Note: Describe further the particular glaze and effect desired.

(5) WATER PAINTS

Note: Burlap, Linen, or Smooth surface may be used dependent on effect. Paints of this class consist of water as a vehicle plus a glue or casein binder and pigment. Ordinary calcimines are of this type. They may be applied directly to unsized Insulite boards.

Painting—Apply one (1) coat of (calcimine) (specify brand and manufacturer of water paint). (Calcimine) (paint) shall be prepared, mixed, and applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

(6) STENCILED AND BURNED DESIGNS

Note: Decorative designs can be used to advantage on the surface of Insulite boards. For further information on equipment suitable for such work, write The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

(7) PLASTIC PAINTS

Note: The Linen surface is recommended. Plastic paints are thick paints which, when applied, can be textured by brush or tools to produce various textures. They are divided into two groups—those prepared by the addition of water to a powder and those having a linseed oil base furnished prepared ready for use.

(7a) Covering Joints—Treat all joints, corners, and reentrant angles as recommended by the plastic and paint manufacturer.

(7b) Applying Plastic Paint—Apply plastic paint (specify brand and manufacturer) to all Insulite board surfaces. Paint shall be prepared, mixed, and applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's directions, textured, painted or glazed, tinted as follows:

Note: Here describe the color tone and surface texture. If more than one type is required, describe, list and locate each separately.

(8) WALL COVERINGS

Note: Use the Linen surface for applications of wall coverings. Papers with bold patterns are recommended. Canvas, fabrics such as Sanitas, leathers, and even thin plywoods and thin metal sheets may be applied. It must be remembered that wood and fiber boards are subject to some slight expansion and contraction, and consequently there is the possibility of a wall covering cracking at the joint. Care in following specifications is important.

(8a) Covering Joints—Before applying plastic paint, treat all joints, corners, and re-entrant angles as recommended by the manufacturer.

(8b) Sizing—Thoroughly size the Insulite board surfaces with Insulite Sealer. After the size has completely dried, sand the surface lightly.

(8c) Wall Covering—

Note: Here specify the particular wall covering. Wall paper may be applied over a lining paper if desired. If special requirements must be met, follow the manufacturer's standard recommended method of procedure.

SECTION 6 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

Note: Insulite Lok-Joint Lath and plaster partitions have been found by test to be more resistant to the transmission of sound than ordinary plastered partitions, but for still more satisfactory results the constructions described under this heading should be used. Where sound insulation is required, details to fit the particular construction should be given and specifications formulated along the lines of those suggested in Sections 1 to 5 inclusive to fit the particular installation.

MATERIAL

The materials adapted to sound insulation of par-

INSULITE SOUND ISOLATION CEILINGS, WALLS AND FLOORS

titions and floors are Ins-Lite, Graylite, Smoothcote, Satincote, and Lok-Joint Lath.

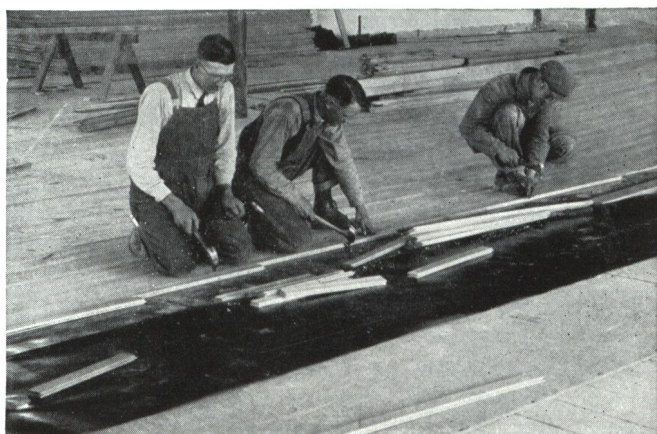
PARTITIONS

For sound insulating partitions Insulite may be used in any one of three ways. One method is to use staggered stud partition with plaster applied directly to the Insulite Lok-Joint Lath. The studs should be 16 in. on center and should be nailed to a 2 x 6 sill.



The usual precautions in regard to straightness of studding should be observed.

For the best sound insulating partition between rooms the following construction should be used: 2 x 2 in. studding or 2 x 4 in. studding set flat should be 12 or 16 inches on center, nailed to a 2 x 6 sill and plate. Insulite Lok-Joint Lath should be nailed to these in accordance with specifications, Section 3, and the lath plastered. A loose layer of Insulite board should be placed between the studs. The vertical edge of the loose layer should lap for a distance of 3 or 4 inches. This is not a load-bearing partition.



For tile partitions Insulite boards should be used between a double tile partition.

CONCRETE STRUCTURAL FLOORS

When a wood floor is to be used, the Insulite board is nailed to sleepers 48 in. on center, the space between the sleepers being filled with cinder concrete. The finish floor should be nailed to 1 x 3 furring strips placed across the sleepers 16 in. on center and nailed through the board to the sleepers.

WOOD JOIST FLOORS

Insulite board may be laid directly over the rough flooring and the finished flooring nailed to the rough flooring through the board, though a floating floor is recommended. In the floating floor construction 1 x 3 furring strips should be nailed through the board to the sub-floor spaced 16 in. O. C. nailed only at 48 in. intervals—the finished flooring is then nailed to the furring strips in the usual manner.

For superior sound insulation of floors having wood joists, the first layer of Insulite board is placed on top of the sub-floor with furring strips over the board and the finish floor nailed to these strips as described above. The ceiling should be supported by independent ceiling joists. These ceiling joists should be bridged to prevent twisting and should be spaced midway between the floor joists. A layer of Lok-Joint Lath should be nailed to the ceiling joists in accordance with Section 3, and the lath plastered.

SECTION 7 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

ROOF INSULATION SPECIFICATIONS INTRODUCTION . . A GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE

GENERAL

Roof insulation is customarily furnished and applied by the roofing contractor. Too often his work has to be executed against time and frequently under unfavorable weather conditions. There are, however, certain provisions following which, if clearly set forth in the specifications, enable him to do better and more rapid work and at the same time assure a longer lived roof to the owner.

Vapor cut-offs, seal courses and water cut-offs are approved for standard practice by the United Roofing Contractors' Association.

VAPOR CUT-OFF

While several types are used, the vapor cut-off consists essentially of a multiple layer of roofing felts or of a particular kind of "rubber" roofing nailed directly over the board deck and mopped over with hot bitumen to receive the insulation. This vapor cut-off, together with the finished roof covering applied over the insulation, sandwiches the insulation between two water and vapor-proof layers.

SEAL COURSE FOR CONCRETE AND SIMILAR DECKS

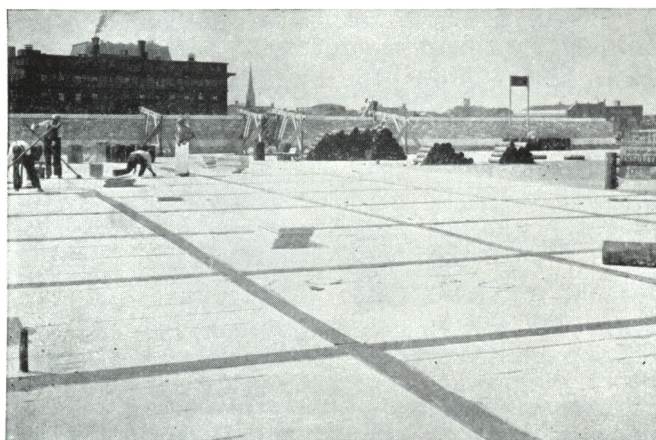
Buildings with concrete and similar decks present

two major problems to the roofer. He is often forced to lay the roofing, including the insulation, before other trades have left the roof in order that plastering and other operations within the building may be completed on scheduled time. Again, he may be called upon to work during inclement weather. Damage under these conditions which may be done to both roofing and insulation may later cause the owner more or less costly replacement. To provide against such contingencies, it is recommended that the specifications provide for the application of a standard seal course which acts as a temporary waterproof covering for the entire roof area.

WATER CUT-OFFS

Provision against damage by sudden showers, overnight and week-end stopping of the insulation and roofing and assurance against spread of leaks from the sometimes seemingly inevitable defects or abuse can be made with properly installed water cut-offs through the body of the insulation. They are standard in good construction.

Their importance is such that it is suggested that the architect indicate with faint lines on the roof plan their desired locations. This assists the roofing contractor in the planning of the roofing operations divided



into isolated areas to be completed within certain working hours and serves as a permanent record of their location.

WOOD NAILING STRIPS

Insulation is not a nailing base. Therefore, it is necessary that wood nailing strips be provided on all roof decks to form a permanent, rigid nailing base for the secure attachment of all sheet metal flashing.

These strips should be the full thickness of the insulation and should be at least 1 in. wider than the apron of the flashing.

Provide in the specifications under the carpentry division that the general contractor shall furnish and install these nailing strips.

RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF LAYERS

Insulite Roof Insulation is made in various laminated (stapled) thicknesses or plies up to 2 in. thick. It is made with both offset and square edge. Where square edged units are used, for the best results the insulation should be laid in two (2) layers, the second breaking joints with the first layer.

BITUMENS AND FELTS

Where coal tar pitch is used, all felts should be impregnated with the same material. Where asphalt pitch is used, use asphalt impregnated felts.

PREFACE TO SPECIFICATIONS

Read "Preface to Specifications" on page 13 in explanation of form and notes.

SECTION . . . 7A MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

INSULITE ROOF INSULATION OVER WOOD ROOF DECKS UNDER BUILT-UP ROOFING

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: List and locate the roof areas to be insulated. If more than one thickness of insulation is required on various roof areas, list and locate each separately.

(2) INSULATION MATERIAL

Insulation shall be (*homogeneous*) (*two ply laminated*) (*stitched*) (*specify*) thick (*offset*) (*square*) edge (*Ins-lite*) (*Graylite*) Roof Insulation as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn., laid in (*one*) (*two*) layer(s). Boards shall be 22 x 47 in. All insulation shall be kept dry before, during and after application.

(3) WOOD NAILING STRIPS

Note: To provide adequate attachment for miscellaneous sheet metal flashings, such as leader outlets, soil and vent flashings, metal base flashings, eave aprons, and gravel stops.

The General Contractor will provide wood nailing strips to form a nailing base under all sheet metal flashing aprons and flanges of every nature. Strips shall be the full thickness of the insulation and at least 1 in. wider than the apron, rigidly secured to the roof construction with nails, lag bolts, expansion bolts, or other means of attachment as best adapted to the particular construction. This contractor shall check all nailing strips and notify the architect in writing of

any defects for correction before proceeding with the laying of insulation and roofing.

(4) ROOF DECK

The surface of the roof deck shall be broomed clean, free from dirt, loose material, and thoroughly dry. All loose or springy boards shall be properly nailed before insulation is laid.

(5) BUILDING PAPER

Note: Use this clause only in case the insulation is laid in one (1) layer.

The entire roof area shall be covered with two (2) plies (lapped half) rosin sized building paper or 6 lb. coated felt. Nail sufficiently to hold in place until the insulation is laid over it.

Note: Include (5) for insulation against heat loss only. Omit where high humidities are maintained.

(6) VAPOR CUT-OFF

Over the wood roof deck lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of light weight (34 lbs. per square) bitumen prepared roofing having one side coated. Lay coated side down. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12 in. O.C. All laps shall be mopped back 12 in. with hot bitumen. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

Note: Include (6) only where high humidities are maintained.



(7) APPLICATION OF INSULATION

(7a) General—Only as much Insulite Roof Insulation shall be laid over the roof area as can be covered by the finished roofing in any one day.

Lay the Insulite in *(one) (two)* layer(s) over the entire roof area. Adjoining edges of the boards shall be brought to a moderate contact but shall not be forced into place. Where the roof meets vertical surfaces, such as parapets, penthouses, etc., the boards shall be cut in a neat, workmanlike manner to insure proper joining without forcing. Boards shall be laid in parallel courses with end joints in each course breaking with those of adjoining courses.

(7b) Mopping with Vapor Cut-Off—Mop the exposed vapor cut-off felt liberally with hot (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

Note: Include (7b) only where high humidities are maintained.

(7c) Two Layer Insulation—

(7c1) Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Nailing of two (2) layer insulation shall be through the second or top layer only. (*Do not nail the first layer.*)

Note: Include (7c1) for insulation against heat loss only. Omit where high humidities are maintained.

(7c2) Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (*at least 25 lbs. per square*) with hot (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

Note: Include (7c2) only where high humidities are maintained.

(7d) Water Cut-Offs—

Note: Advocated to prevent the spread of water beyond predetermined isolated areas in the event of leaks due to damage of the roofing or defective flashings, parapet walls, copings.

The insulation, whether laid in one (1) or two (2) layers, shall be cut to the line designated for the water cut-off.

Water cut-offs shall consist of strips of (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*) saturated roofing felt 8 to 10 in. wide stuck in bitumen to the roof, carried over the edge of the insulation, and turned over and stuck in bitumen to the top surface of the insulation.

They shall be located approximately 22 in. from and parallel to all vertical walls, such as parapets, penthouses, skylight curbs, etc., and around all leader heads, soil pipes, vents, ventilators, etc. The body or field of the roof shall be divided into rectangular areas approximately 30 ft. on a side, each area isolated with a water cut-off. Insert a water cut-off surrounding each day's work if the stop is not made at the designated water cut-off.

At least one (1) ply of the finished roofing shall be mopped to the water cut-off each night.

(7e) Nails—Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the wood roof deck at least 1 in.

Note: Include (7e) for insulation against heat loss only. Omit where high humidities are maintained.

(7f) Nailing—Space nails 12 in. apart O.C. Each board shall be secured in place by nailing along each edge and staggered along the longitudinal center line.

Note: Include (7f) for insulation against heat loss only. Omit where high humidities are maintained.

(8) APPLICATION OF ROOFING

The exposed surface of the Insulite Roof Insulation shall receive a poured coat of hot (*coal tar pitch*) (*asphalt*) squeegeed or broomed to about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thickness. Into this poured coat, while hot, the roofing felts shall be embedded.

Note: The above in lieu of the ordinary mopping is advocated. Roofing shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer specifications as selected by the architect.

INSULITE ROOF INSULATION OVER ROOF DECKS OF MONOLITHIC CONCRETE, GYPSUM, AND UNIT TILE UNDER BUILT-UP ROOFING OR PROMENADE TILE

SECTION . . . 7B MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

(2) INSULATION MATERIAL

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

(3) WOOD NAILING STRIPS

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

Note: Omit this clause if finished roofing is of Promenade Tile.

(4) ROOF DECK

(4a) General—The surface of the roof deck shall be reasonably smooth without depressions, broomed clean free from dirt and loose material and thoroughly dry.



(4b) **Unit Tile Construction**—The joints of all tiles shall be properly pointed up.

Note: Include (4b) where deck is of cement, gypsum, book, or similar tile construction.

(4c) **Under Promenade Tile roofing**—

Note: Slope for proper drainage may be provided in either of the two following methods: the first is preferable.

(4c1) The roof slab shall be formed flat and the drainage slopes built up over the Insulite Roof Insulation with the finished promenade tile roofing and its mortar bed.

(4c2) The roof slab shall be formed graded to all outlets with cement mortar fill before the seal course and the Insulite Roof Insulation is laid.

(5) **SEAL COURSE**

Note: Recommended on all insulated roof decks, other than wood, to afford protection from rain, snow and ice that the insulation and finished roofing may be applied under favorable weather conditions and only after all other trades have left the roof.

(5a) **Priming the Deck**—Prime the deck with asphalt roofing primer.

Note: Include priming if asphalt mopping and asphalt felt are used for seal course. If coal tar pitch and felt are used, no primer is necessary.



(5b) **Mopping the Deck**—(Mop the entire roof area) (Spot or strip mop the individual tiles or units) with a coat of hot (coal tar pitch) (asphalt).

Note: If the deck is monolithic construction (concrete, poured gypsum), the mopping shall be continuous. If the deck is of precast units (book tile, precast gypsum, concrete), spot or strip mop the individual units.

(5c) **Laying the Seal Course**—Over the mopping while hot, lay one (1) layer of 14 lb. (coal tar pitch) (asphalt) saturated roofing felt with 2 in. laps. Turn the felt up 4 in. against all walls and vertical surfaces and stick with pitch and provide temporary thimbles at all leader heads, etc., to the end that the roof will be reasonably watertight against rain and melting snow. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(6) **APPLICATION OF INSULATION**

(6a) **Mopping the Seal Course**—Mop the exposed seal course felt liberally with hot (coal tar pitch) (asphalt). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

(6b) **General**—

Note: Same as (7a) General, Master Specification 7A, page 23.

(6c) **Two Layer Insulation**—Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (at least 25 lbs. per square) with hot (coal tar pitch) (asphalt). Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

(6d) **Water Cut-offs**—

Note: Same as (7d) Water Cut-Offs, Master Specification 7A, page 23.

(7) **APPLICATION OF ROOFING**

Note: Same as (8) Master Specification 7A, page 23.

**SECTION . . 7C
MASTER SPECIFICATIONS**

**INSULITE ROOF INSULATION
OVER STEEL ROOF DECKS UNDER BUILT-UP ROOFING**

(1) **WORK INCLUDED**

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

(2) **INSULATION MATERIAL**

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

(3) **WOOD NAILING STRIPS**

Note: Same as Master Specification 7A, page 22.

(4) **ROOF DECK**

The steel deck shall be securely anchored to the roof purlins and all joints shall be made rigid.

(5) **SEAL COURSE**

Note: Include this seal course if the rooms beneath the roof carry high manufactured or incidental humidities. Do not use coal tar pitch mopping on steel decks.

(5a) **Mopping the Deck**—Mop the entire roof area with a coat of hot asphalt.

(5b) **Laying the Seal Course**—Over the mopping while hot, lay one (1) layer of 14 lb. asphalt saturated roofing felt with 2 in. laps. Turn the felt up 4 in. against all walls and vertical surfaces and stick with asphalt and provide temporary thimbles at all leader



heads, etc., to the end that the roof will be reasonably watertight against rain and melting snow. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(6) APPLICATION OF INSULATION

(6a) Mopping the (Seal Course) (Steel Deck)—

Mop the exposed (seal course felt) (steel deck) with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

Note: Do not use coal tar pitch mopping on steel decks.

(6b) General—

Note: Same as (7a) General, Master Specification 7A, page 23.

(6c) Two Layer Insulation—Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break joints with those of the first layer.

Mop the exposed surface of the first layer liberally (at least 25 lbs. per square) with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Insulite board shall be mopped at a time.

Embed each board of the second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

(6d) For steep Decks—In addition to the mopping, each Insulite board shall be secured to the steel deck with three (3) bolts along the top.

(6e) Water Cut-Offs—



Note: Same as (7d) Water Cut-Offs, Master Specification 7A, page 23.

(7) APPLICATION OF ROOFING

Note: Same as (8) Master Specification 7A, page 23.

INSULITE COLD STORAGE INSULATION

SECTION . . . 8 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

Note: The maintenance of high thermal insulating efficiency in all types of cold storage construction is to a large degree dependent on quality workmanship, careful application and strict adherence to specifications.

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the floor, wall, and ceiling areas to be insulated. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective locations or areas.

(2) MATERIALS

Insulation shall be Insulite (*Ins-Lite*) (*Sealdslab*) Cold Storage Insulation as made by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; units shall be (*here specify thickness and size as best adapted to the particular area to be insulated*). Asphalt shall be an approved grade of odorless asphalt. For hot application, melting point of asphalt shall be between 180 and 200 degrees F.

Note: Hot asphalt shall preferably be used for the erection of Insulite (*Ins-Lite*) (*Sealdslab*) Cold Storage Insulation.

All nails shall be galvanized or zinc coated. Nails to hold Insulite to wood nailing members shall be of sufficient length to penetrate nailing member at least 1 in. Nails to secure successive layers of Insulite on ceilings shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than combined thickness of both layers and driven at an angle of 45 degrees.

(3) GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

(3a) Preparation of Surfaces—All surfaces shall be dry, even, and free of all loose materials. All masonry surfaces shall be primed with an approved grade of asphalt primer and allowed to dry until tacky before applying insulation. All wood surfaces shall be securely nailed, free from large cracks and knot holes and covered with a membrane consisting of two thicknesses of waterproof paper nailed to surface. Edges of paper to be lapped at least 2 inches.

(3b) Cutting—All cutting and fitting shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner. Cutting shall be done with a fine tooth sharp saw with a minimum "set" on teeth, using rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure. (*A power saw is preferable.*)

(3c) Dipping—All Insulite Cold Storage Insulation units shall, immediately prior to their application, be dipped in hot asphalt. Face and all edges of units to be bonded to all or adjoining units shall be thoroughly coated.

Note: Above is advocated irrespective of added coats of asphalt applied after units are erected. Successive coatings of waterproofing are much more effective barriers to infiltration of air and moisture than thick single coatings for the reason that air pockets and bubbles occurring in one coat are sealed up by the next.



(3d) **Application—General**—(Also see specifications for floors, walls, and ceilings, (4a), (4b), (4c), (4d), and (4e).)

Units of insulation shall be tightly butted together with all joints broken or staggered. In two-layer work the second layer must break joints with the first. All insulation to be continuous where possible and there shall be no through joints, particularly at intersection of walls with floors and ceilings.

After thoroughly coating with asphalt, slide units into position and spank or firmly press units to insure uniform adhesion for first and all succeeding layers.

On walls and ceilings of frame construction over sound wood sheathing, first layer of insulation, after dipping in asphalt, shall be secured in place with two nails per square foot. Second and succeeding layers of insulation shall be secured to preceding layer of insulation with no less than one nail per square foot. Nailing of second and succeeding layers of wall insulation is optional and may be omitted.

(3e) **Surface Finishes**—All (*Ins-Lite*) (*Sealdslab*) Cold Storage Insulation exposed surfaces (except floors) shall be given a finish of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of an approved asphalt mastic applied in accordance with manufacturer's specifications in not less than two coats or not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of Portland cement plaster applied in two coats and containing an integral waterproofing (used in proportions as directed by the manufacturer). When Portland cement is used as a finish, the surface to receive the plaster shall have emulsified asphalt applied in accordance with asphalt manufacturer's recommendations on grade and coverage.

Note: Recommended precaution: Reinforce the Portland cement plaster with a light wire mesh by tacking only sufficiently to hold it in place over the surface of the insulation before applying the first coat of plaster.

Second or finish coats of Portland cement plaster shall be scored vertically and horizontally to control cracks and all external corners shall be protected with metal corner beads or angle iron.

Where surfaces are subject to abrasion or damage by trucks, barrels, etc., buffers of plank or other suitable material shall be provided over finished surface.

(4) DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

(4a) **Floors**—The prepared surface shall be flooded

with hot asphalt to a uniform coating. While asphalt is still hot, apply first layer of insulation. The second and succeeding layers shall be secured together in a like manner. Apply flood coat of asphalt over final layer of insulation, and pour (*specify*) inches of concrete as subfloor. Wearing surface of concrete or other types of floor covering to be applied over concrete subfloor.

(4b) **Masonry Walls**—All uneven surfaces shall be given a leveling coat of Portland cement plaster or asphalt mastic to a true and even surface.

Note: Follow specifications (3a), (3b), (3c), (3d), and (3e) as they apply to this type of construction.

(4c) **Frame Walls**—

Note: Follow specifications (3a), (3b), (3c), (3d), and (3e) as they apply to this type of construction.

(4d) **Frame Ceilings**—Each unit of the layers of insulation succeeding the first layer shall be shored in place until asphalt has set sufficiently to hold.

Note: Follow specifications (3a), (3b), (3c), (3d), and (3e) as they apply to this type of construction.

(4e) **Concrete Ceilings**—

(4e1) **New Construction**—Provide anchorage in slab such as wood sleepers, bolts, or clips to which shall be fastened a series of kiln dried preservative treated wood strips the same thickness as the first layer of insulation, and spaced with exact clear space between strips to accommodate width of insulation units.

(4e2) **Existing Construction**—Drill slab and insert expansion bolts not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter to receive series of wood strips. Bolts along each strip to be not more than 4 ft. O.C. Thickness, type, and spacing of wood strips shall be same as (4e1).

Dip first layer of insulation in hot asphalt and apply between the wood strips, toe-nailing through units into wood at each edge not more than 12 in. O.C. Dip second layer of insulation in hot asphalt and apply at right angles to the first layer and nail not more than 12 in. O.C. to the wood strips in the first layer. Each unit of succeeding layers of insulation shall be shored in place until asphalt has set sufficiently to hold, and all units nailed to preceding layer of insulation with not less than one nail per square foot.

Note: Follow specifications (3a), (3b), (3c), (3d), and (3e) as they apply to this type of construction.

SECTION . . . 9 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

INSULITE MATERIALS FOR INTERMEDIATE SPACES

INSULITE FIBEROCK

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall, ceiling, floor, and roof areas to be insulated.

(2) MATERIALS

Insulation shall be Insulite Fiberock as sold by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(2a) Insulation shall be (*Fiberock Batts*) (*Fiberock Jr. Batts*) (*Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts*) (*Fiberock Jr. Wall-Seal Batts*) (*Fiberock Pads*).

Note: Recommended for walls, ceilings, floors and roofs of new structures or for ceilings and roofs of existing structures.

(2b) Insulation shall be (*Fiberock Wall Fill*) (*Fiberock Pre-packed Fill*).

Note: Particularly recommended for ceilings and roofs of existing structures, for packing around door and window frames in new structures or where framing requirements or location make this type more practicable to install than the Batt type.

(2c) Insulation shall be Fiberock Granulated Fill.

Note: Particularly recommended for hand pouring or machine blowing.

(3) APPLICATION—NEW STRUCTURES

Provide a continuous blanket of Fiberock of the specified type and thickness over the entire area to be insulated, as provided herein and shown on the drawings. Take care to fit or pack the insulation uniformly between the framing members. Fill all irregular



spaces, particularly around door and window frames, with insulation cut to fit.

(3a) Insulite Fiberock Wall-Seal Batts and Junior Wall-Seal Batts. Apply the insulation with the paper-backing exposed. Place the batts snugly end to end between the framing members with paper flanges overlapping so as to provide a continuous vapor seal. Tack or staple paper flanges to studs or rafters.

(4) APPLICATION—EXISTING STRUCTURES

Provide a continuous blanket of insulation over the entire area to be insulated.

(4a) Use Fiberock Batts, Loose Fill or Prepacked Fill in open areas in attics.

(4b) Use Fiberock Granulated Fill "blown in" or hand poured in enclosed areas or second floor ceilings.

INSULITE SIDING MATERIALS

SECTION . . . 10 MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

BRIKLITE SIDING

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate the exterior wall areas to be covered.

(2) MATERIAL

Exterior finish shall be Briklite Siding as sold by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Caulking material, used in connection with Siding, shall be Briklite Mastic.

(3) APPLICATION

(3a) General—Briklite Siding shall be applied over existing exterior finish of wood shingles, bevel siding or novelty siding, or directly to wood sheathing. The surface to receive the Siding is to be firm and reasonably even, loose boards or shingles are to be well nailed down. First a course of block units is to be placed around the perimeter of the building and is to extend one inch below present finish, but not closer than two inches to grade line. Overlapping corner units are to be applied along all exterior corners over the Siding application.

(3b) Caulking—Briklite Mastic is to be applied to each shiplapped joint of each unit. Wide strips of Mastic are to be applied to the back of each overlapping corner unit about one inch back from each long edge. Interior angles, where units butt together, are to be well caulked with Mastic. All nail heads are to be covered with Mastic.

(3c) Nails—Use 6d common rosin coated nails.

(3d) Nailing—All nails are to be driven into the "mortar joints" of the units, using twenty nails, per stretcher course unit, nineteen nails per block course unit, and twenty-four per each overlapping corner unit.

(3e) Alignment—Vertical "mortar joints" are to be aligned as would brick in a stretcher bond. Alternate courses of the stretcher course units are to be started with a one-half "brick" width cut from the left end, offsetting units by that amount.

Note: This is necessary only at one corner chosen for starting each course. On other corners, the units are cut flush with the corner, the remaining end of the unit used to start the course on the next wall.

(3f) Cutting—Units are to be cut as necessary with a sharp knife, working from the back side and using a straight edge.

INSULITE ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES

(1) WORK INCLUDED

Note: Here list and locate definitely the wall areas to be covered.

(2) MATERIAL

Siding shall be Insulite Asbestos Siding Shingles as sold by The Insulite Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Units shall be (Pearl Gray) (Solid White) in color and (specify) in style. The size shall be (specify).

(3) APPLICATION

(3a) General—Apply Asbestos Siding Shingles over wall surfaces of existing wood shingles, bevel siding or novelty siding, directly to wood sheathing or over furring strips on Bildrite Sheathing. Alternate courses to be started with half length units offsetting vertical joints.

(3b) Preparation of Surface—The surface to receive Siding to be firm and reasonably even. Loose boards or shingles to be well nailed down. Over entire surface, apply single layer of 15 lb. Asphalt Saturated felt lapped 2 in. on horizontal edges. Apply along each corner of the building an 8 inch wide strip of felt extending 4 inches along each wall surface. (Apply a 1/4 inch x 1 inch wood cant strip horizontally along bottom of wall.)

Note: Omit reference to cant strip when applying Siding over Bildrite Sheathing.

(3c) Apply 1 x 4 in. furring strips horizontally over the Bildrite Sheathing spaced on center in accordance with the amount of exposure of the Siding Shingles. The first furring strip at the bottom of the wall is to be 1 1/4 in. thick.

Note: Include (3c) only where Siding is to be applied to Bildrite Sheathing.

(3d) Backer Strips—Apply back of each vertical joint of Siding units a 3 in. wide felt strip.

Note: These strips furnished with Siding.

(3e) Nails—Use 1 3/4 in. long cadmium plated Bronze Nails for face (butt) nailing. Use 5/16 in. head, No. 13 gauge galvanized needle point nails for head (concealed) nailing. Head nails to be 1 1/2 in. when application is directly to wood sheathing or furring strips and 1 3/4 in. when over existing siding or shingles.

Note: The cadmium plated Bronze Nails are furnished with the Siding.

(3f) Nailing—The Siding Units are factory punched for proper placing. First nail upper left hand corner, then start nail in opposite upper corner. Next place the felt backer strip in place and drive second nail to snug hold. Finish top and bottom nailing.

(3g) Corners—The ends of Siding Shingles forming corners are to be beveled (wood rasp may be used) so as to form a tight well fitted joint.

Silver Jubilee

INS

WALLS • CEIL

Digitized by:

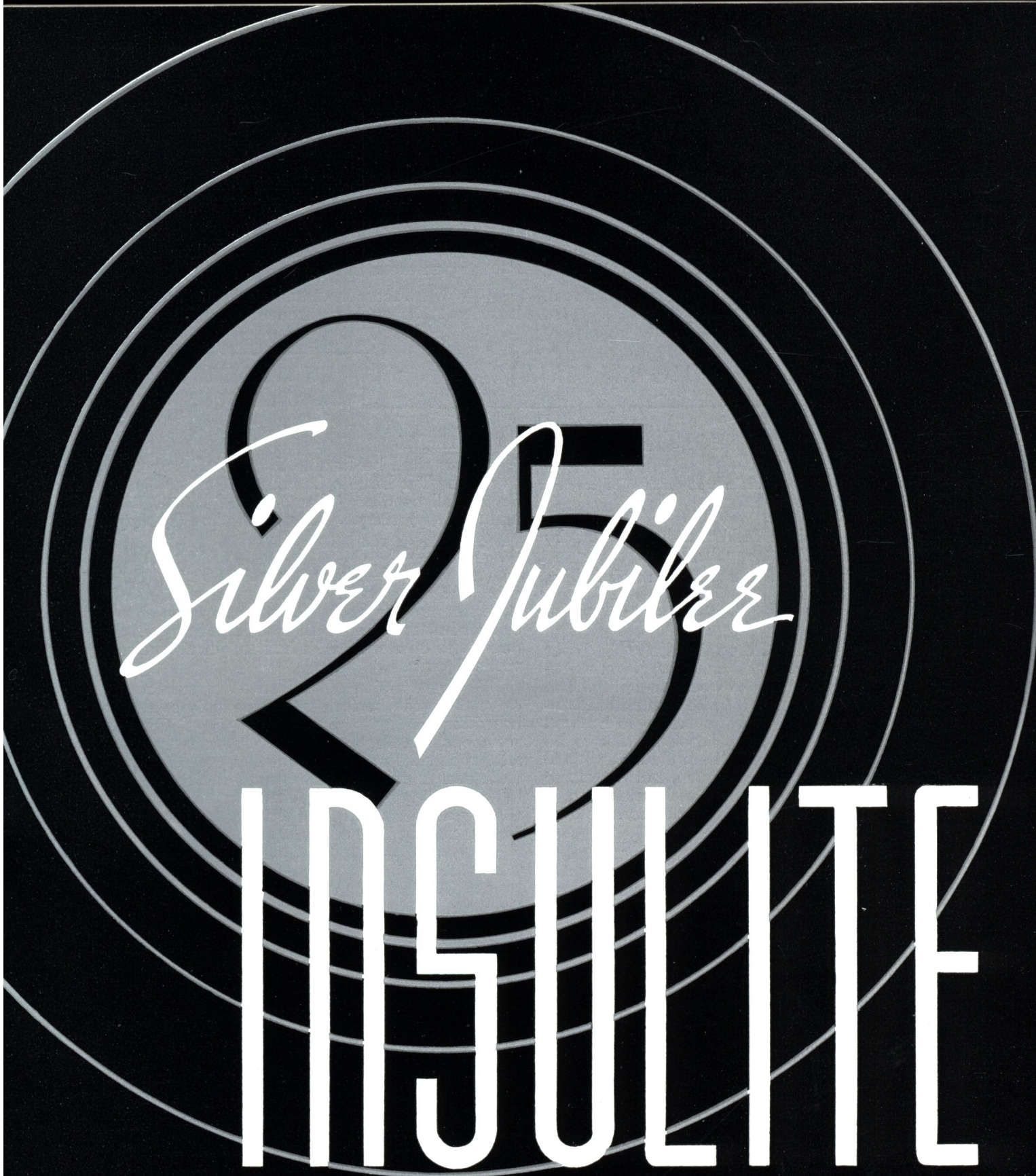


ASSOCIATION
FOR
PRESERVATION
TECHNOLOGY,
INTERNATIONAL
www.apti.org

BUILDING
TECHNOLOGY
HERITAGE
LIBRARY

<https://archive.org/details/buildingtechnologyheritagelibrary>

From the collection of:
Robert Vail Cole Jr, AIA
1962 – 2011



Silver Jubilee

INSULITE

WALLS • CEILINGS • FLOORS • ROOFS